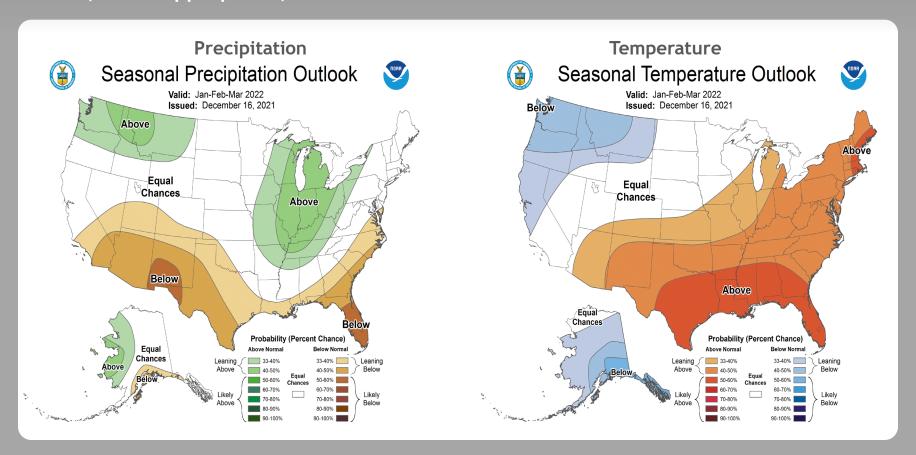
# Extended Hydrologic Outlook January 11, 2022

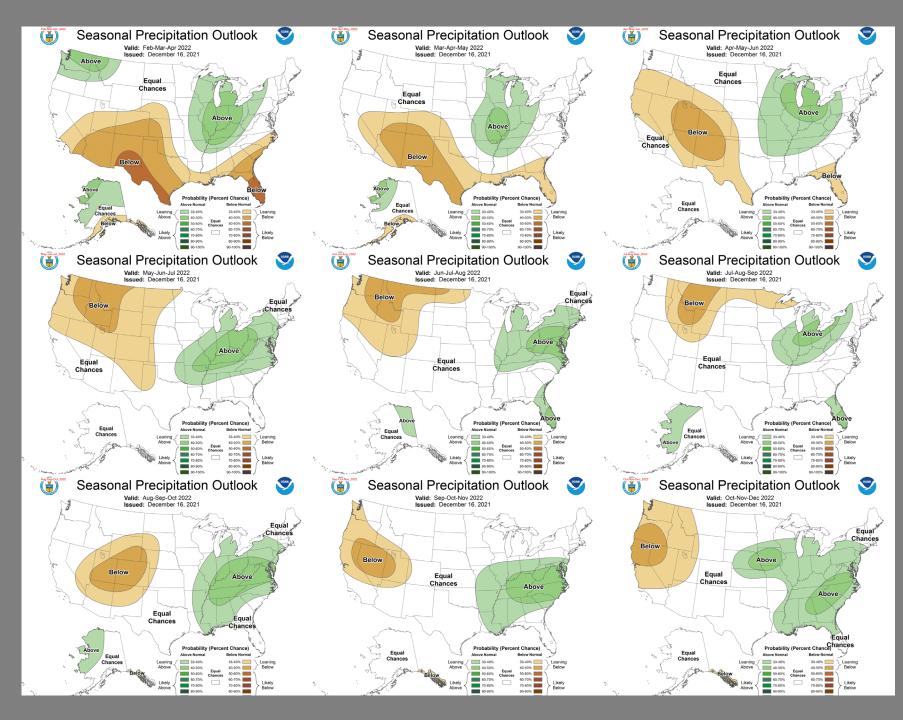
- The Climate Prediction Center (CPC) is forecasting below normal rainfall for January through March.
- La Niña is present and is favored to continue through winter 2021-22 (~95% chance) and transition to ENSOneutral during the spring 2022 (~60% chance during April-June).
- Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) is <u>currently in</u> the warm phase:
  - Average annual inflow to Lake Okeechobee is nearly 50% greater during the warm phase compared to the cold phase

### U. S. Seasonal Outlooks

### January - March 2022

The seasonal outlooks combine the effects of long-term trends, soil moisture, and, when appropriate, ENSO.





# **Teleconnections to South Florida**

Climate anomalies being related to each other at large distances:

### El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

El Niño increases the chances of a wetter-than-normal dry season and decreased tropical activity, La Niña increases the chances of a drier-than-normal dry season and increased tropical activity (both have most influence in south Florida from November through March).

### Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO)

Increases variations of south Florida dry season rainfall

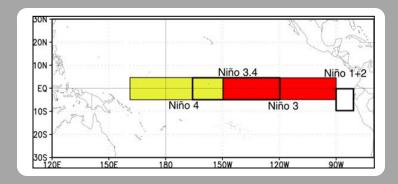
### **Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO)**

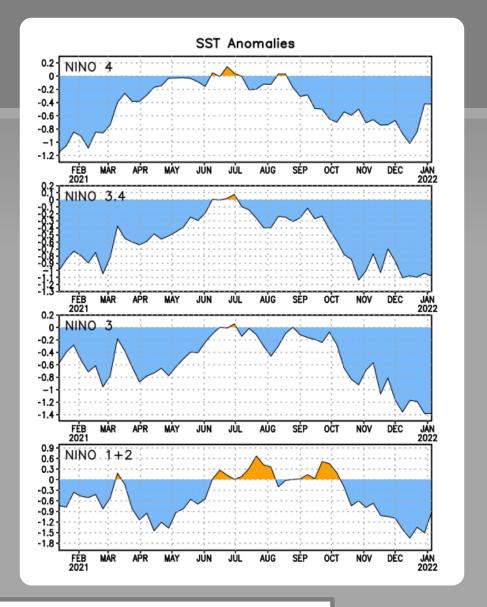
Average annual inflow to Lake Okeechobee is nearly 50% greater during the warm phase compared to the cold phase of the AMO, easterly flow toward south Florida affected by phase

### Niño Region SST Departures (°C) Recent Evolution

# The latest weekly SST departures are:

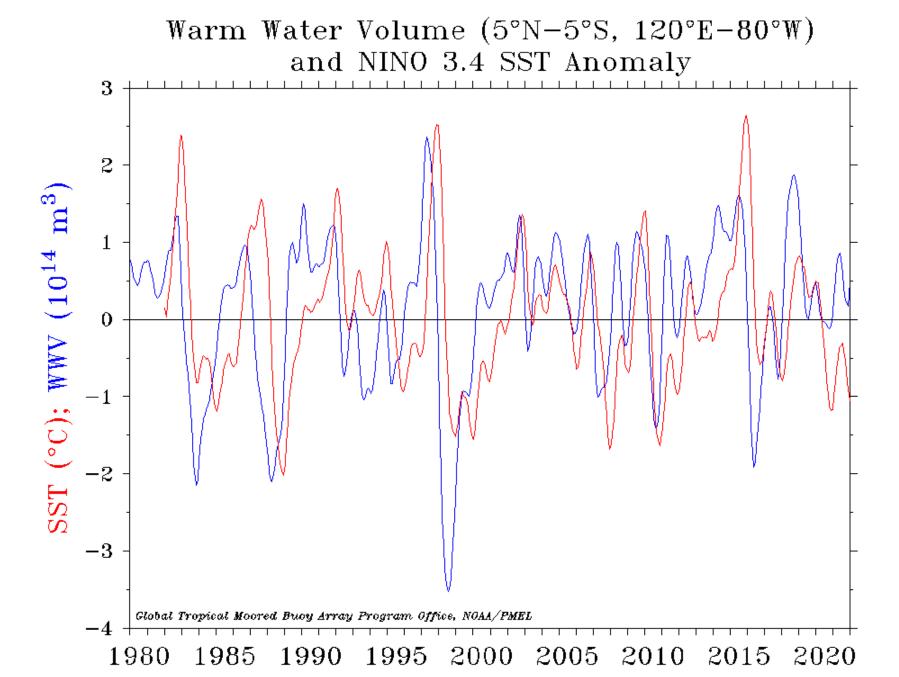
Niño 4 -0.4°C Niño 3.4 -1.1°C Niño 3 -1.4°C Niño 1+2 -0.9°C



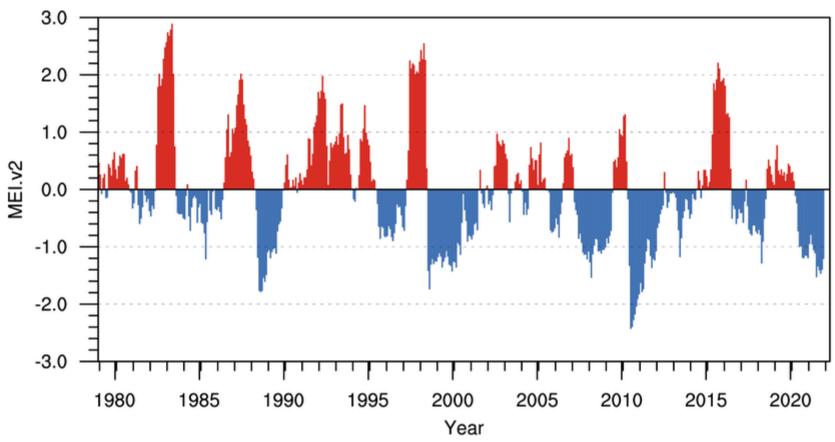


This weekly sea surface temperature data is based on OISSTv2.1 (Huang et al., 2021).

Prepared by: Climate Prediction Center/NCEP

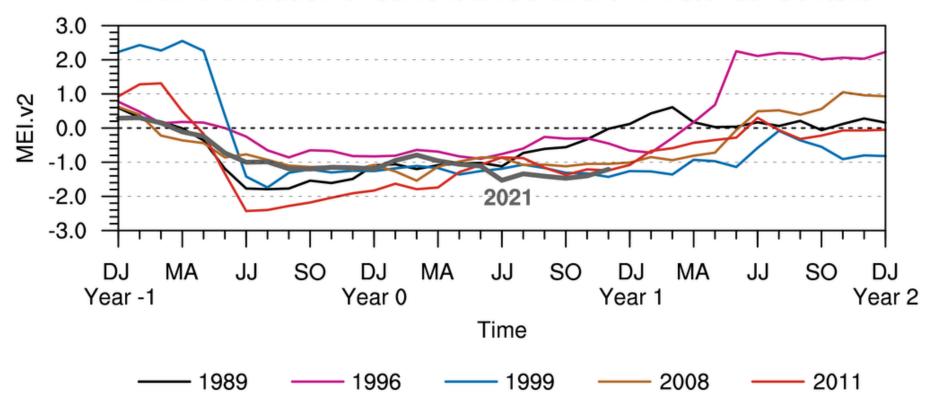


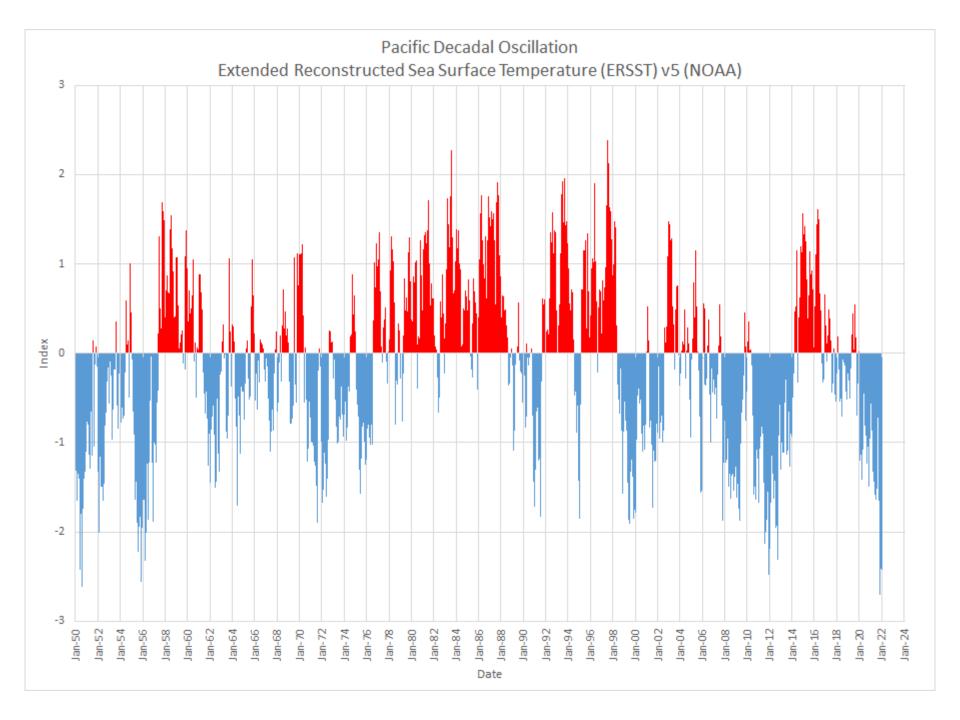
# Multivariate ENSO Index Version 2

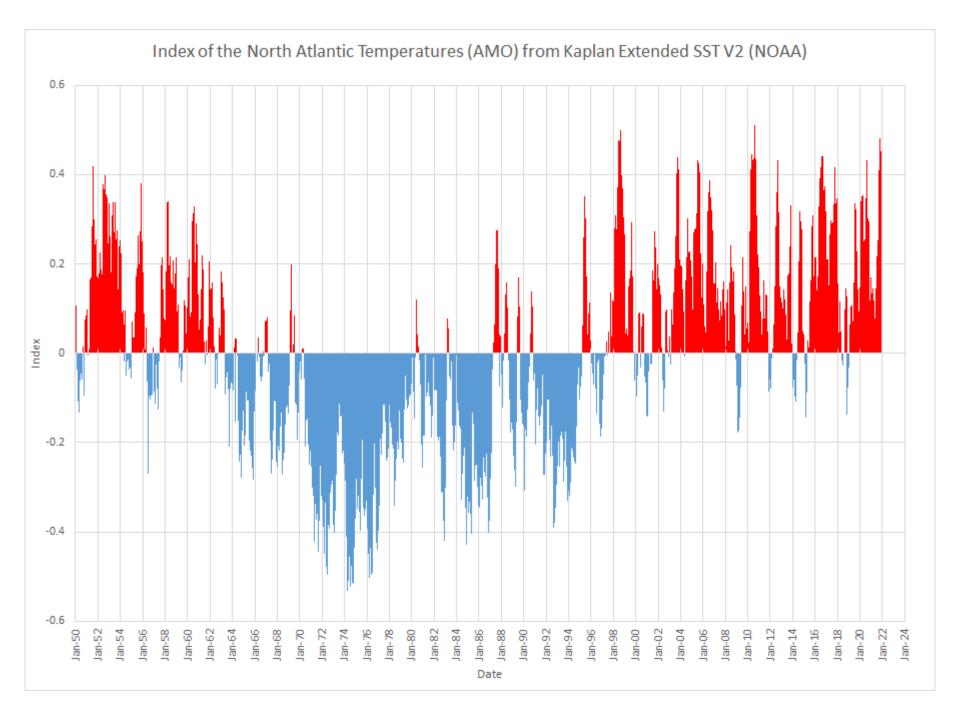


Prepared by: NOAA Physical Sciences Laboratory

MEI.v2 Evolution of Current ENSO Event in Historical Context



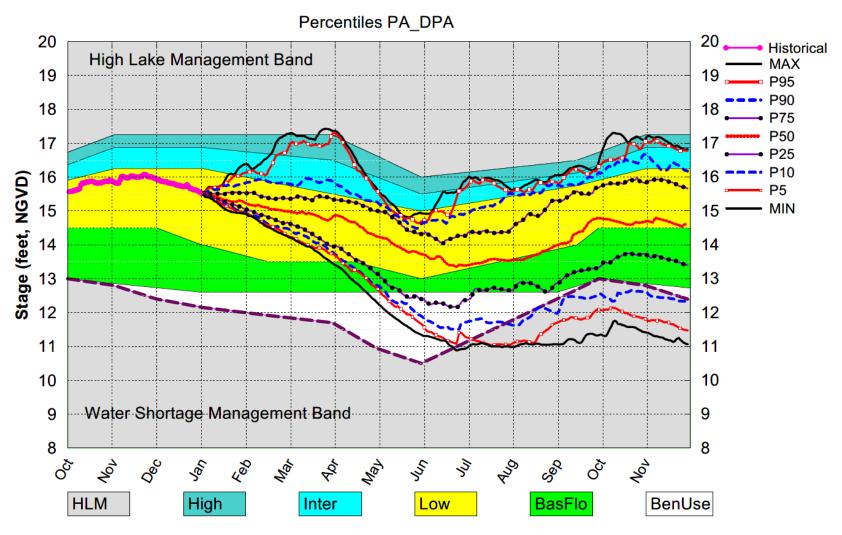




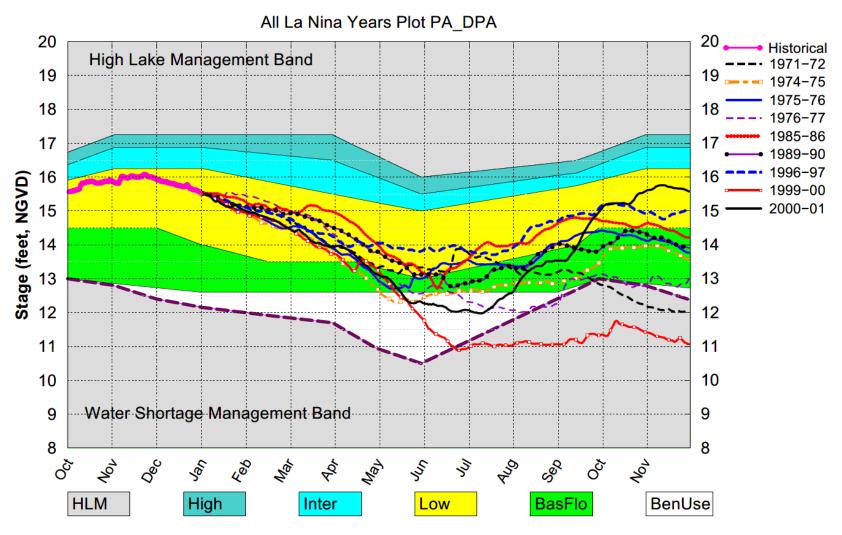
## **January DPA Assumptions**

- The January 1, 2022 Dynamic Position Analysis (DPA) simulation is based on historical climatic conditions spanning the period 1965-2005. This DPA posting is made with the South Florida Water Management Model (SFWMM) v6.7.4 (Tamiami Trail) which includes the following improvement(s):
  - Improvements to include the Combined Operational Plan (COP)
- The January 1, 2022 DPA resets the initial stages for Lake Okeechobee (LOK) and the Water Conservation Areas (WCAs) on December 1<sup>st</sup> of each year of the DPA simulation and conditions the simulation to real time data during December to achieve real time stages on January 1<sup>st</sup> for LOK and WCAs.
- The Lake Okeechobee operations follow the Lake Okeechobee Regulation Schedule (LORS2008). Modeling assumptions are consistent with modeling performed for LORS2008 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS).
- LOK Temporary Forward Pump operations will be in place, whenever necessary, to improve water supply deliveries from LOK under low LOK stages.
- STA surface area values are modified to reflect current flowways under operation.
  STA depths are maintained to a minimum of 6 inches using Lake Okeechobee releases.

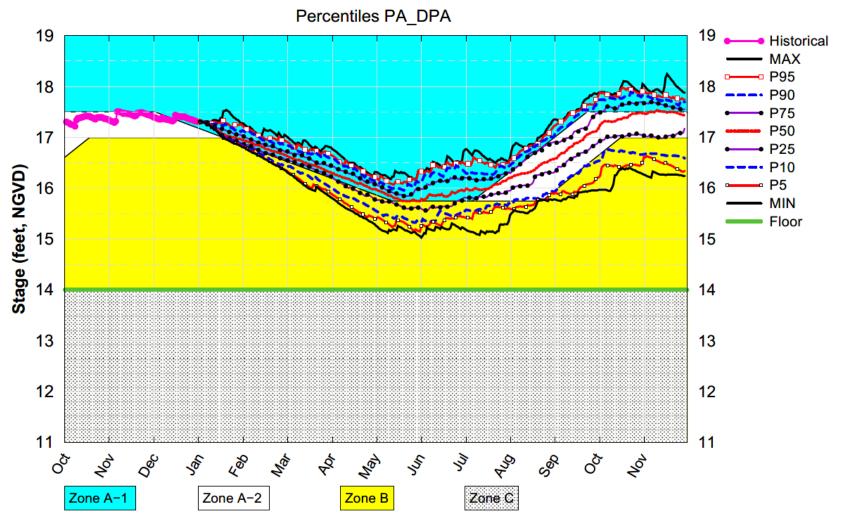
### Lake Okeechobee SFWMM Jan 2022 Position Analysis



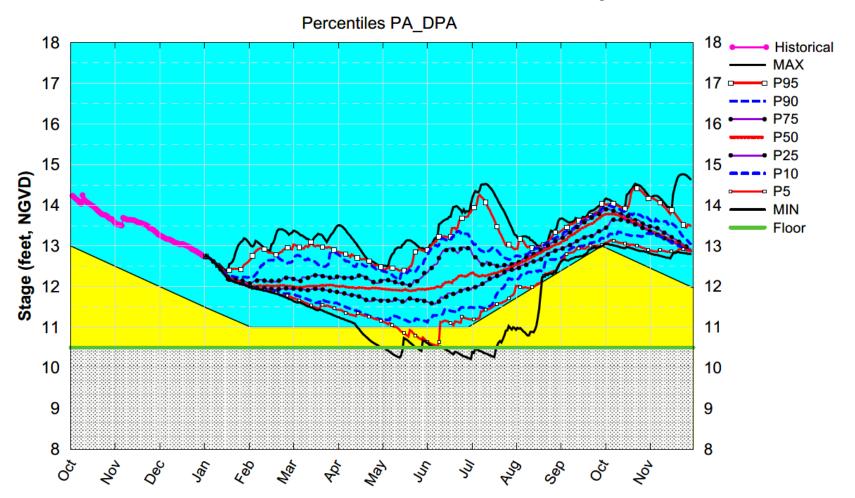
### Lake Okeechobee SFWMM Jan 2022 Position Analysis



### WCA1 SFWMM Jan 2022 Position Analysis



### WCA2A SFWMM Jan 2022 Position Analysis



### WCA3A SFWMM Jan 2022 Position Analysis

